

## VICTORY BORE SALE UPDATE

High Grade Metals (ASX:HGM) (“HGM” or “the Company”) is pleased to provide an update to the market on its sale process with Surefire Resources NL (ASX:SRN) .

The parties have signed a Deed of Variation which:

- Extends the date of completion or waiver of the remaining conditions by circa 60 days to 18 March 2019

Outstanding conditions comprise:

- The members of SRN in general meeting approving of a payment to HGM (or its nominee) as part consideration for the acquisition of the tenement;
- SRN raising AUD1 million of equity capital to fund the purchase of the Victory Bore Tenement and exploration in relation thereto;
- The ASX not imposing escrow on any of the shares in SRN to be issued to HGM (or its nominee) pursuant to the Agreement, if so issued and excluding the voluntary escrow; and
- The parties satisfying all legislative and regulatory requirements applicable to the transactions contemplated in the Agreement.

SRN has advised the HGM board that it will call a shareholder meeting in relation to the transaction as soon as all required documents have been accepted by the ASX.

**\*\*\* END \*\*\***

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## About High Grade Metals Ltd

High Grade Metals (ASX: HGM) is an Australian mineral exploration company with a portfolio of brown fields cobalt, copper and gold assets. The Company's major projects are all located in mining friendly Austria, which covers an area of about 84,000 km<sup>2</sup> across Central Europe. The highly experienced management aims to grow the value of HGM's project portfolio to benefit shareholders by leveraging innovation and maximizing value of the assets through systematic exploration and teamwork. The dynamic two-year exploration and development program underpins the Company's business strategy.



Figure 1. Location of High Grade Metals' Projects within Austria

### HIGH GRADE METALS PROJECT OVERVIEW

#### Austrian Gold Projects

The Company has a 100% interest in five Austrian gold projects covering a total of 200km<sup>2</sup>.

#### Schellgaden North Gold Project

The flagship project lies within an exploration area of 152 overlapping Freischürfe covering an area of 69km<sup>2</sup>. Located in the historic Schellgaden Mining District (refer Figure 2 below), named after the village of Schellgaden, the focus of the district gold production until the early years of the 20th Century. Gold mining at Schellgaden dates back to pre-Roman times.

Known gold mines, such as Stüblbau, date back to the 12th-13th Century and the smaller Schulterbau Mine is likely to be considerably older. Chroniclers described the presence of some 150 gold mines

during the heyday of mining in the 16th Century. Accordingly, Schellgaden has been considered one of the richest and most active gold mining districts in Austria. Although frequently interrupted, mining activity continued until the first half of the 20th Century.

### **1. Schellgaden South Gold Project**

The flagship project lies within an exploration area of 120 overlapping Freischürfe covering an area of 57.6km<sup>2</sup>. The project covers the southern extension of the Schellgaden North Gold Project.

### **2. Goldeck-Siflitz Gold Project**

The project lies within an exploration area of 57 overlapping Freischürfe covering an area of 27.6km<sup>2</sup>.

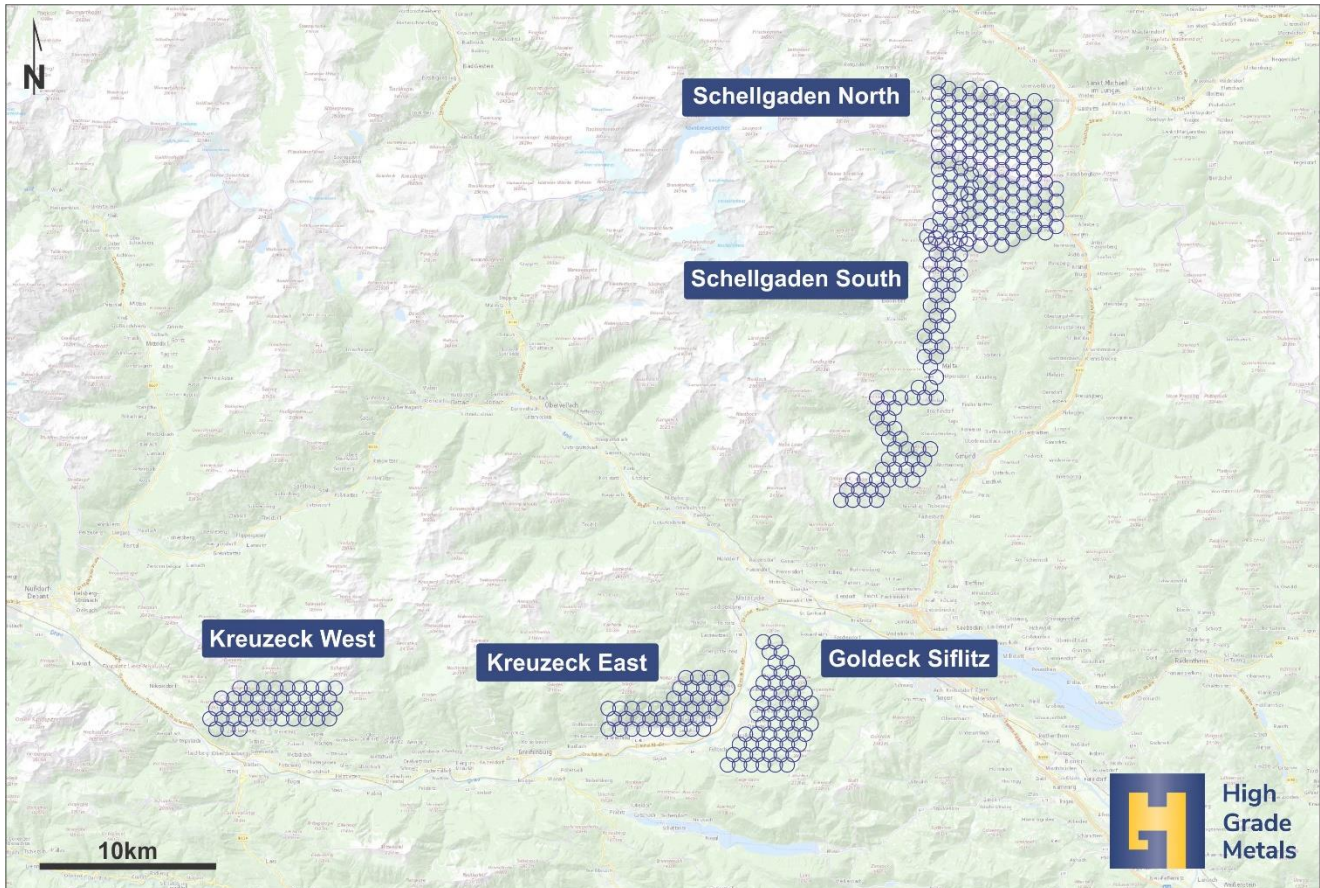
The project covers the historic mine workings of Guginock. The area has been known from the Middle Ages for its deposits of gold and antimony. The large number of mine dumps and traces of collapsed mine entrances that occur across the exploration area, provide testimony to its long history of mining. To the north of the project area lies the ancient Siflitz Gold Mining District, which was exploited during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries from over 106 independent mine sites.

### **3. Kreuzeck East Gold Project**

The project lies within an exploration area of 42 overlapping Freischürfe covering an area of 20.5km<sup>2</sup>. The project covers two famous old mining districts; the high grade gold mines north of Lengholz and the stibnite deposits of Lessnig-Radlberg that sit within the Goldeck-Kreuzeck Mining District. Compared the other projects, little is known about these mines and others within the project area as they have been abandoned for some time and are inaccessible.

### **4. Kreuzeck West Gold Project**

The project lies within an exploration area of 44 overlapping Freischürfe covering an area of 23.9km<sup>2</sup>. The projects also sits within the Goldeck-Kreuzek Mining District and includes for significant historical mines; Rabant, Gurskerkammer, Fundkofel, and Knappenstube-Strieden.



**Figure 2: Location map showing the Company's Austrian Gold Projects**

### **Austrian Copper, Cobalt and Nickel Projects**

The Company has a 100% interest in four Austrian gold projects covering a total of 85km<sup>2</sup>.

#### **1. Leogang Cobalt, Copper, Nickel Project**

The project lies within an exploration area of 63 overlapping Freischürfe covering an area of 27km<sup>2</sup>. The project covers one of the oldest and most famous mining localities in Austria, the Schwarzello Valley, where mining was first documented in 1425. Nickel and cobalt were mined in the region from the mid-16th century when Leogang was famed for the diversity of its mineralogy and rich ore. At various times in its past, cobalt, nickel, copper and silver have been mined at Leogang. Mines include the Nöckelberg and Leogang mines. The Nöckelberg Prospect is the Company's immediate focus for which an Exploration Target has been prepared.

#### **2. Gratspitz Cobalt, Copper, Nickel Project**

The flagship project lies within an exploration area of 132 overlapping Freischürfe covering an area of 53km<sup>2</sup>. The project lies within the Schwaz-Brixlegg Mining District, a renowned mining region, famous as the type locality of the mercurian fahlore variety 'schwazite'. The region was a significant producer of copper and cobalt. Exploitation of copper deposits dates back to the Late Bronze Age (9<sup>th</sup> Century BC – Breitenlechner et al., 2013). The first recording of a copper and silver refinery at Brixlegg dates back to 1463. Between 1420 and 1827, it has been estimated that some 190,000 tonnes of copper and 2,600 tonnes of silver were mined in this area. Cobalt occurrences are located at "Silberberg" (2 km

south-southeast of Brixlegg), “Geyer“, which lies close to Zimmermoos, 2 km - 6 km southeast of Brixlegg, and on the flanks of Gratspitz Mountain.

### 3. Seekar Cobalt, Copper and Nickel Project

The project lies within an exploration area of 9 overlapping Freischürfe covering an area of approximately 4km<sup>2</sup>.

The project covers historic mine sites first established during the 16<sup>th</sup> century and mined intermittently through to 1923. Mineralisation is associated with hydrothermal vein sulphides and is typically polymetallic, copper, silver, nickel and cobalt. Vein thicknesses of up to 2m have been historically mined.

### 4. Zinkwand Cobalt, Copper and Nickel Project

The project lies within an exploration area of 2 overlapping Freischürfe covering an area of approximately 1km<sup>2</sup>.

The project covers the site of historic sulphide mining including both cobalt and nickel. Several historical mining adits are still accessible within the project area.



**Figure 3 – Location map showing the Company’s Cobalt, Copper and Nickel Projects in Austria**